

Bureau of Public Affairs - Office of Broadcast Services

VIDEO CATALOG



U.S. History and Government
 U.S. Society and Values
 U.S. and Global Economy
 U.S. Art and Culture
 U.S. Diplomacy and National Security

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U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE: ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

150-minutes, produced 2000

Rights: Educational

For more than thirty years, Eleanor Roosevelt was America's most powerful woman. Millions adored her, but her FBI file was thicker than a stack of phone books. She spoke out fearlessly for civil rights, fought for social justice and took a lead role in the United Nations landmark Declaration of Human Rights. She helped FDR rise to power and was one of his most valuable political assets, but the media satirized her as an ugly busybody. This documentary draws on interviews with her closest surviving relatives, friends and biographers, revealing the hidden dimensions of one of the century's most influential women.

BECOMING AMERICAN: THE CHINESE EXPERIENCE

3 parts - 89 minutes each, produced 2003

Rights: Educational

What does it mean to become American? What is lost and what is gained in the process? Bill Moyers explores these questions through the experience of the Chinese in America. He interviews historians, descendants, and recent immigrants. This program presents intimate portraits of the new Chinese Americans who face a struggle common to so many immigrants: loosing some of their old culture in order to embrace their adopted America.

Part 1. Gold Mountain Dreams: In the 1840s, civil war and famine in southern China drove

thousands of young men to seek their fortune in the California Gold Rush. This program traces the Chinese experience in America, from their welcome in San Francisco as "celestial men of commerce," through the Gold Rush and building of the Transcontinental Railroad, to the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act banning their entry into this country. The program rediscovers the all-but-forgotten role of the Chinese and tells their stories through the lives of individuals using photos, artifacts, and interviews with descendants and historians.

Part 2. Between Two Worlds. In the early 1880s, abetted by the Chinese Exclusion Act, a wave of anti-Chinese sentiment swept across America. This program examines the exclusion years through the stories of Chinese Americans and their families who were kept apart by both ancient Chinese custom and U.S. law. The law of the land, which separated these families, also provided relief as Chinese Americans turned to the courts for justice.

Part 3. No Turning Back. The new immigration laws of 1965 were a turning point for the Chinese in America and allowed a new wave of immigrants to enter the country. Chinese American life has flourished in the years since. (Rights: Educational)

FRAMEWORK FOR DEMOCRACY

26 parts - 30 minutes each, produced 2002

Rights: Worldwide broadcast and educational

This new series demystifies the vagaries of a democratic government in the 21st century. Created for a university audience, it probes the concepts basic to an introductory course in American government. It is linked with Harvard University historian, Tom Patterson's textbook, "We the People," published by McGraw-Hill. Concepts are illustrated with case studies and interviews with leading scholars and politically engaged citizens, respected politicians and policymakers such as David Gergen, Mike

McCurry, and Mickey Edwards among others. Featured topics include: American political culture and ideology; development of our constitutional democracy; the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government; granting civil liberties and civil rights; the electoral process and voter participation; interest groups; public opinion and the media in politics; and the creation of economic, social and foreign policy.

1. American Heritage - American politics today cannot be understood apart from the nation's heritage. This episode examines the key principles that have shaped American politics since the country's earliest years.

2. The American Experiment - This narrative story of the settlement and early days of the colonies culminates in the fight for independence and the evolution of a constitutional framework of government for the new United States.

3. The Living Constitution - The Constitution in contemporary terms reveals a short document- 7,000 words long. Only thirty-three of the more than 11,000 amendments that have been proposed have been approved by Congress. Twenty-seven have been ratified. Nevertheless, the Constitution is an unfinished work.

4. A Question of Sovereignty - One national government; fifty state governments; town, city, and county governments - there are various ways of ordering relations between central governments and local units. Federalism is one of them. Understanding federalism and how it differs from other forms of government is critical to understanding the American political system.

5. The Most Basic of Rights - Without government, people live in a state of anarchy. With unbridled government, men and women may live in a state of tyranny. The civil liberties imbedded in the Bill of Rights place specific limitations on governmental power.

6. Rights of the Accused - Because the United States has a high violent crime rate, it is not surprising, therefore, that many citizens have

strong opinions about the rights of the accused. At the center of this discussion are the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments of the Constitution- amendments that specifically address the rights of criminal defendants.

7. The Struggle for Equality - In this program we examine the rights of minority groups, and their struggle for equal treatment in the United States.

8. Frames of Reference - The United States is a country marked by divergent political views. Public opinion plays a powerful role in the politics of this country. In fact, public opinion surveys have become a permanent fixture of the political scene.

9. Voice of the People - Americans attach great significance to the right to vote. In addition to voting, citizens participate in the political process through community and campaign activities, and by participating in social movements and protests.

10. Party Politics - The patterns of party politics in the United States provide a fascinating platform from which to view American political history. Divergent interests join with others in creating a common political agenda, often under the Republican or Democrat banner.

11. Campaign Trail - Today, party organizations are alive and well in America, but they are no longer the driving force in contemporary campaigns. This episode looks at organizing and financing campaigns through the eyes of candidates, strategists, managers and critics.

12. Pressure Politics - The degree to which Americans form groups to solve civic problems and lobby for their economic or political interests is unique among the nations of the world. The structure of government, particularly at the local level, invites public participation.

13. The Fourth Estate - On a daily basis, more Americans connect to politics through the news media than through the activities of parties or groups. The press brings events and problems into public view, serves as a channel through which

political leaders can address the public, and scrutinizes political behavior.

14. The First Branch - The founders of the American republic believed that the bulk of power exercised by a national government should be in the hands of the legislature. This episode follows three current and past members of Congress and examines the differences between the ways the Senate and House of Representatives operate.

15. Government by Committee - Most of the actual work of legislating is performed by the committees and subcommittees within Congress. This episode explores the various routes bills may take before being enacted into law.

16. The Glorious Burden - This episode explores the foundations of the modern presidency, and takes viewers from the campaign for nomination to staffing the executive branch of government.

17. Leader for a Nation - Without congressional authorization and funding, most presidential proposals are nothing but ideas, empty of action. Whether a president's initiatives are likely to succeed or fail depends on several factors, including the stage of the president's term, the president's support in Congress, and the level of public support for the president's leadership.

18. The Federal Workplace - Modern government would be impossible without a bureaucracy. Yet the bureaucracy is also a problem. Today's civil servants, governed by stringent rules and regulations, are encumbered by regulatory impediments that would appall their private sector counterparts.

19. The Power Imperative - Although agencies are subject to scrutiny by the president, Congress, and the judiciary, bureaucrats are able to achieve power in their own right. This episode depicts the nature of the federal bureaucracy and the politics that surround it.

20. The Rule of Nine - The writers of the Constitution were determined that the judiciary be a separate branch of the federal government but,

for practical reasons, did not spell out the full structure of the federal court system.

21. Legal Precedent - In recent years the judiciary has become an increasingly powerful policymaking body. The courts have considerable discretion in the way they interpret these laws. This episode probes contemporary questions regarding the federal judiciary, including the debate surrounding originalism, textualism, judicial review, and judicial activism.

22. Balancing Act - This episode focuses on the economic role of government: its promotion and regulation of economic interests; its fiscal and monetary policies; the politics of economic decision making; and the management of the public debt.

23. The Nation's Welfare - What, exactly, the government's role should be in alleviating poverty, a problem that affects about one in seven Americans, is an intensely debated, partisan issue.

24. Health of the Nation; Health of the Planet - This episode looks at various governmental attempts to insure a "healthy" America. Issues discussed range from the work of various research agencies and regulatory units, to specific governmental programs, like Medicare and Medicaid.

25. Global Politics - This episode takes a close look at the foreign policy of the United States and shares the first-hand experiences of those who were involved in its formulation.

26. Preserve, Protect, and Defend - Since September 11, 2001, the protection and defense of the United States has occupied center stage. This episode not only looks at the nation's response to the terrorist attacks, but also examines the defense and "peace keeping" policy of the country in the post-Cold War era.

FREEDOM: A HISTORY OF US

16 parts – 30 minutes each, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

1. Independence - The episode begins by examining how the terrorist attacks of September 11th sparked a renewed focus on freedom. The program then takes us back to the summer of 1776, exploring the escalating conflict with Great Britain, including the Boston Tea Party. America's founding fathers such as George Washington, Samuel Adams, and Thomas Jefferson all play roles in the fight for liberty.

2. Revolution - Colonial Americans fight together to defeat the world's most awesome military power. Then they strive to create a new kind of government that will live up to their high ideals.

3. Liberty for All? - America was founded as a free land in which people could live out their own destinies, but it came at a terrible cost to Native Americans. The Pilgrims laid the groundwork for religious freedom, while the Puritan-led Salem Witch Trials were a frightening reminder of superstition and intolerance.

4. Wake Up America – In this episode we see a nation in love with progress. Innovations include steamboats, the Erie Canal, and the first railroads. The Industrial Revolution brings Americans new leisure and personal freedom -- but there is a dark side to the story for factory workers and women.

5. A Fatal Contradiction - The Declaration of Independence stated "all men are created equal," but the nation's slaves were a glaring exception. This episode explores the role of Frederick Douglass, and looks at the impact of the Lincoln-Douglass debates on the westward expansion of slavery. It ends with Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency.

6. A War to End Slavery - Heroic soldiers in blue and gray endure the bloodiest battles ever fought on American soil, as the country fights a civil war over the future of slavery.

7. What is Freedom? - In the aftermath of the Civil War, Reconstruction begins as a time of great hope for the devastated South. When political turmoil continues and the Reconstruction efforts fail, a new era of segregation begins.

8. Whose Land Is This? - The nation seethes with racial conflict as immigrants increasingly become targets of prejudice, and as settlers and soldiers massacre Western Indians and force them onto reservations. As European freedom-seekers continue to pour into America through Ellis Island, the Supreme Court finally rules that non-citizens are due equal protection under the law.

9. Working For Freedom - As industrial progress continues and the gap between the rich and poor widens, a new labor movement emerges to advocate for workers' rights.

10. Yearning to Breathe Free - Mother Jones brings the child labor issue to the forefront of the nation's consciousness, and Jane Addams, America's first social worker, creates Hull House. Ida Tarbell exposes the abuses of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company.

11. Safe for Democracy - With help from the Wright brothers' introduction of the airplane, the country begins to soar. Woodrow Wilson and America reluctantly join the fight in World War I, while on the home front, women at last get the right to vote. The twenties roar with new levels of personal freedom.

12. Depression and War - With Black Thursday and the collapse of the stock market, America heads into the Great Depression. Franklin D. Roosevelt builds a New Deal, while, overseas, Adolf Hitler rises to power and invades Poland.

13. Democracy and Struggles - As the Iron Curtain falls and the Cold War begins, fear of communism spreads through the country, sparking Joseph McCarthy's communist witch-hunts. At the same time, the U.S. finally faces up to racial separatism when the groundbreaking Supreme Court decision *Brown vs. Board of Education*

outlaws segregation.

14. Let Freedom Ring - The Civil Rights movement becomes the most effective social movement in U.S. history. Little Rock's high school is integrated. John F. Kennedy is inaugurated as President of the United States.

15. Marching to Freedom Land - The 1960s bring new progress in the quest for freedom, but this is also an explosive decade that threatens to tear apart the fabric of society.

16. Becoming Free - America continues to make tremendous strides through the prosperity of the 1980s, 1990s and into the new millennium. The nation's mettle is severely tested by the tragedy of September 11, 2001.

SCOTTSBORO: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY 90 minutes, produced 2001

Rights: Educational

In March 1931, a freight train crowded with homeless and jobless hoboes left Chattanooga, Tennessee, bound for points west. A short time after it crossed into Alabama, a fight erupted between two groups of hoboes—one black and one white. The train was stopped by an armed posse in the tiny town of Paint Rock, Alabama. Before anyone knew what had happened, two white women stepped from the shadows of a boxcar to make a shocking accusation: they had been raped by nine black teenagers aboard the train.

So began one of the most significant legal fights of the twentieth century. Before it was over, the Scottsboro affair—so-named for the little Alabama town where the nine were put on trial for their lives - would divide Americans along racial, political, and geographic lines. It would draw North and South into their sharpest conflict since the Civil War, yield two momentous Supreme Court decisions, and give birth to the Civil Rights Movement.

But for all its historical significance, the Scottsboro story is, at its core, a riveting drama about the struggles of nine innocent young men for their lives and a cautionary tale about using human beings as fodder for political causes.

Viewers travel from the jails of Alabama to the salons of New York and meet a fascinating gallery of characters: the lead defendant - a defiant black man who refuses to lay down before the power of Alabama; the defense lawyer, who comes to see in the case echoes of the discrimination he has felt himself; the accuser - a poor white woman who finds in her lie a route to respectability; and a Southern judge—who risks the scorn of his beloved state to deliver justice.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

60 minutes, produced 1985

Produced by Ken Burns, there are really two stories – the story of the making of a remarkable work of art, the Statue of Liberty, but also the story of the idea of liberty.

For more than 100 years, the Statue of Liberty has been a symbol of hope and refuge for generations of immigrants. In this compelling portrait of the statue, Ken Burns explores both the history of America's premier symbol and the meaning of liberty itself. Featuring archival photographs, paintings and drawings, readings from actual diaries, letters and newspapers of the day, the story of this universally admired monument is told. Although this program is 18 years old, its style, content, and quality is evergreen. In interviews with Americans from all walks of life, including former New York Governor Mario Cuomo, the late Congresswoman Barbara Jordan and the late writers James Baldwin and Jerzy Kosinski, *THE STATUE OF LIBERTY* examines the nature of liberty and the significance of the statue to American life.



U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

AMERICA REBUILDS

90 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

Beginning with September 11, 2001, America resolved to fight terrorism. They also resolved to put their lives back together and rebuild what was destroyed. The Great Projects Film Company spent nearly a year at Ground Zero documenting the clean-up and talking to engineers and construction workers at the site about the dangers and logistics of working on the largest demolition project in U.S. history. The story that unfolds tells the story of the engineers, firemen, and construction workers who rose above grief and shock to clear the World Trade Center's wreckage in just nine months. The program also documents the often emotional dialogue between community members, bereaved relatives, architects, real estate developers and city officials as they attempt to resolve opposing views about what should replace the Twin Towers.

AMERICA'S NEW RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE

60 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

From the public television series Religion and Ethics NewsWeekly, this documentary shows America as having the most religious diversity in the world. New immigrants to America from all over the world have brought their religious traditions. We see that there are many ways of understanding what we call God. In this video we visit Buddhists, an African-American Muslim going to Hajj, Hasidic Jews in Crown Heights-Brooklyn,

Hindus in northern Virginia, and three religious communities in the most diverse religious city in the world - Los Angeles.

COVERING CATASTROPHE

45 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Worldwide broadcast and educational

While many documentaries commemorate the tragic events of 9/11, this documentary sees those events through the eyes of the broadcast journalists who were there. It discloses their raw emotions in experiencing and covering this catastrophe. Based upon a Bonus Book of the same name, COVERING CATASTROPHE is gripping and fast-paced, bringing to life the first hand accounts of 13 local and national broadcast journalists on the front line who risked their lives by running toward the disaster.

EXPLORING RELIGIOUS AMERICA

90 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

How religious is America? How are Americans religious? Based on a survey of religious tolerance, beliefs and practices in the U.S. today, EXPLORING RELIGIOUS AMERICA presents data and video stories in four areas: religious diversity, Protestants, Catholics, and spirituality in America. Leading scholars comment on the stories videotaped across the country. Muslims and their neighbors in suburban Atlanta face the challenge of religious tolerance. Segments on mainline Protestants in Virginia, evangelical Protestants in Georgia, and African-American Protestants in Indianapolis reflect the changing influence of Protestant ideas and ideals. Irish-American and Hispanic Catholics in Chicago show the meaning of their faith. Spiritual seekers apart from organized religion, yet within it, illustrate the importance of spiritual experience in America.

FRONTLINE/NOVA: HARVEST OF FEAR

120 minutes, produced 2001

Rights: Educational

This film explores the intensifying debate over genetically modified food crops. Through interviews with scientists, farmers, biotech and food industry representatives, government regulators, and critics of biotechnology. This two-hour report presents both sides of the debate, exploring the risks and benefits, the hopes and fears, of this new technology.

FRONTLINE: MUSLIMS

120 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

This portrait of ordinary Muslims in six countries around the world shows the diversity in how their faith intertwines with their lives, identities, and politics.

Egypt - A country threatened by severe social and economic pressures, scholars of Islam like Sheik Muawith Mabrook Abbas steadfastly counsel Muslims to abide by the tenets and practices of their faith.

Nigeria - Attorney Muzzammil Sani Hanga defends the harsh penal code of Islamic (Sharia) law. He explains why tens of thousands of Nigerians support its reimplementation.

America - Two different Muslim-American stories: a young New York City professional woman who, after Sept. 11, acted to confront anti-Muslim prejudice, and an African-American convert to Islam who tries to resolve tensions within the Muslim community, as well as between Muslims and non-Muslims.

Malaysia - Stories of two activist women who are challenging traditional interpretations of Islamic text which discriminate against women.

Turkey - the Turkish government has banned the wearing of the hijab - the headscarf - in public. What do university women say about how this restriction affects their practice of religion, and why the government fears the hijab?

Iran - A glimpse of the daily life of one of Iran's 300 ayatollahs, providing a paradox of an Iran turning toward modernity and change, while still locked in strict traditional Islam.

HOLLYWOOD AND THE MUSLIM WORLD

60 minutes, produced 2003

Rights: Educational

The American Movie Channel (AMC) produced this documentary that measures the impact of American TV and movies in the Middle East. Videotaped before the U.S. war in Iraq, it explores the Muslim world's perception of American culture, and how these perceptions shape its society. In a restrained tone, the film states at the beginning "American culture is threatening Arab and Muslim identity."

Shot on location in Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Qatar, this program raises questions and gives answers about the cultural and political impact of American culture on Arab identity. The documentary includes a tour of the television network Al Jazeera and features a discussion about the power of television images with two of the organization's more popular correspondents. There are interviews with a broad spectrum of Muslim society, from ordinary teenagers, to an executive at Hezbollah's Al Manar television, to Egypt's Oprah-like TV host.

ISLAM IN AMERICA

55 minutes, produced 1991, updated 2000
Languages: English, French, Arabic, Russian,
Dari, Pashto

Rights: Worldwide broadcast and educational

Reflecting the United States as a global village, this documentary, produced by Monitor TV, looks at five Muslim groups throughout America practicing their faith, showing how their lives and their faith intertwine.

NOT FOR OURSELVES ALONE: The Story of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

3 hours and 30 minutes, produced 1999

Rights: Educational

This documentary tells the story of the two American women who were the impetus behind the 19th Amendment to the Constitution - "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Produced by Ken Burns and Paul Barnes, this is the telling of the little-known story of one of the most compelling friendships in American history. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were born into a world ruled entirely by men. By the time their lives were over, they had changed the lives of a majority of American citizens. Their personal relationship was often turbulent but their shared belief that equality was the birthright of every woman, never wavered. For more than 50 years, they led the fight to make that dream a reality. This is a Ken Burns production, using his signature format - strong interviews and historical photographs.

PARTNERS OF THE HEART

60 minutes, produced 2003

Rights: Educational

In 1944, two men at Johns Hopkins University Hospital pioneered a groundbreaking procedure that would save thousands of so-called blue babies' lives. One of them, Alfred Blalock, was a prominent white surgeon. The other, Vivien Thomas, was an African American with a high school education. PARTNERS OF THE HEART tells the inspiring, little-known story of their collaboration. Blalock recognized Thomas' talents when the younger man came inquiring after a hospital janitor's job. But though Blalock came to treat Thomas with tremendous respect in the lab, the two men were rarely treated as equals in the outside world. Over time, Thomas would go on to train two generations of the country's premier heart surgeons. In 1976, more than three decades after the first blue baby's life had been saved, Johns Hopkins finally formally recognized Thomas' extraordinary achievements, awarding him an honorary doctorate.

One reviewer wrote: Mr. Thomas displayed a strength of perseverance and character that most of mankind couldn't comprehend. This is a story that measures with the Martin Luther King story. It will pierce the hardest of hearts.



U.S. AND GLOBAL ECONOMY

COMMANDING HEIGHTS

6 parts – 60 minutes each, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

This PBS series tells the inside story of our new world economy. . . the struggle between governments and markets, and the battle over globalization. This series looks at the issues that have defined the wealth and fate of nations and shows how the battle over the world economy will shape our lives in the twenty-first century. Based on a book by Daniel Yergin, it is an in-depth documentary that tells the inside story of our global economy and what it means for individuals around the world. Filmed over two years on five continents, the series is built around dramatic stories and interviews with world leaders and thinkers from twenty different countries -- including former President Bill Clinton, Vice President Dick Cheney, former USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev, Mexican President Vicente Fox, Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, Singapore's Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew, former Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin, British Chancellor Gordon Brown, former Speaker Newt Gingrich... and many more.

Part One: The Battle of Ideas

"The Battle of Ideas" tells the story of how, for much of the twentieth century, the world moved toward more government control - whether the centrally planned economies of the communist world or the "mixed economies" of Europe and the developing world or the United States' regulated capitalism. Episode One captures that struggle through the lives of two men, whose ideas had much more influence on shaping our world than most people know. One was John Maynard

Keynes, the elegant Englishman who advocated government intervention to control the booms and busts of capitalist economies. The other was Frederick von Hayek, the Austrian émigré who argued that government intervention in the economy would erode human freedom and was doomed to failure. Their struggle played itself out through the great drama of depression, another world war, postwar recovery and economic boom, and economic downturn. Keynes' ideas dominated for decades. Hayek labored in the shadows, mostly ignored - and increasingly forgotten.

Part Two: Thinking the Unthinkable

Episode Two tells the story of how the world "changed its mind," focusing on the United States, Britain, and the developing world. Keynes passed from the scene not long after his last triumph - the creation of the postwar economic system. But his impact remained profound, as rising standards of living around the world brought prosperity and what became known as the "thirty glorious years." Hayek sunk into obscurity. Then the "thirty glorious years" collapsed into the deep recession of the 1970s, the worst since the Great Depression. The Keynesian system no longer seemed to be working. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan embraced Hayek and his philosophy and redirected the course away from reliance on government to a focus on the power of market forces. But would this new consensus survive corporate scandals, a stock market bust, recession - and a new war?

Part Three: The Agony of Reform

In the twentieth century, most of the world's nations sought to create prosperity through government control of their economies - from the totalitarian central planning of the communist world to democratic nations that tried to develop their economies by nationalizing industries and protecting them from foreign competition.

Yet in the 1980s those policies began to fail dramatically. "The Agony of Reform" tells the story of how these systems stopped working and how new leaders turned towards competition and

markets, with much social turmoil - and varying degrees of success. The most dramatic change of all came on the edge of the Soviet Empire, in Poland, where a shipyard electrician named Lech Walesa took on the entrenched power of the Soviet state and - with much courage, plus some crucial advice over lunch from Margaret Thatcher - brought down communism in Poland. What began in the shipyards of Poland would eventually topple the entire Soviet system.

Part Four: From Marx to Markets

The Soviet Union itself seemed impregnable, a military superpower on the march in the late 1970s and early 1980s. But a British double agent, Oleg Gordievsky escaped across the Finnish border - the KGB hot on his tail - with an extraordinary message to the West - the Soviet economy was failing from within. Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, wondering why a nation that could put a satellite in orbit could not provide panty hose for its women. But he came with too little too late, and the Soviet Union collapsed.

Russia became an independent country. Now Boris Yeltsin and the "young reformers" would try to put in place a market system in a country already in a state of advanced chaos. They tried "shock therapy," rapid transition to capitalism. But concerted opposition from the communists and their allies stalled reform. The transition from central planning brought instability and upheaval that plunged a large portion of the population into poverty.

The tumult also leads to one of the biggest privatization projects in history. As the commanding heights of the Russian economy pass into private hands, a titanic battle for control over the assets of the former USSR takes place: a battle between members of the former Soviet Nomenklatura - the "Red Directors" - and a new generation of Russian businessmen - the Oligarchs. The young reformers are caught in between. The outcome will determine Russia's future.

Part Five: The Promise and the Peril

By the early 1990s, most of the world had shifted to market capitalism, setting the stage for the rapid growth of a new global economy. Falling trade barriers and unrestricted capital flows, fueled by technological innovation and a new mobile global workforce, would all combine to transform the world economy. "The Promise and The Peril" examines the global economy in the 1990s, focusing on the story of President Bill Clinton's embrace of free trade - and how Democrats became his opponents and Republicans his allies. It confronts such issues as the impact of free trade on the developing world and on American workers, the sometimes perilous effects of globalized economies, China's emergence as the workshop of the world, and how and why Japan is slipping behind.

Part Six: The New Rules of the Game

Episode Six tackles the issue of how our interconnected world can suffer from global economic contagion. A crisis in Southeast Asia reaches around the world and onto Wall Street, threatening to bring down the American economy in ways that most Americans never knew at the time. World leaders and international institutions confront financial collapse in the developing world and the sometimes-violent debate over globalization. This underlines the need for new rules in the era of globalization, but also makes clear the widely different and bitterly fought views of what those rules ought to be.

Fear and uncertainty created by war and terrorism and an economic slump have undermined confidence in globalization. This program cuts through the rhetoric to portray what globalization really is and what it could mean for us in the twenty-first century.

THE WOMEN'S BANK OF BANGLADESH

47 minutes, produced 1996

Rights: Educational

This is the story of the famous Grameen Bank and the small-business loans it makes to women only.

Bank founder, economics professor, and Fulbright alumnus Muhammad Yunus defends the bank's policies, stating that women in the region are more competitive in business than men. This program describes the philosophy, development, and function of the bank, then follows the daily activities of three women who have taken out loans to fund their cottage industries.

This video by Mark Aardenburg shows the daily workings of the Grameen Bank. We follow the women to bank-sponsored support groups and business classes, and watch as they sign their names and receive their loans. Women recipients of bank loans discuss the difference the loans have made in their lives. Bank founder Muhammad Yunus also defends bank policies against traditionalist Islamic critics. Very rich visuals of peasant life in Bangladesh.



U.S. ART AND CULTURE

AMERICAN PASSAGES: A LITERARY SURVEY

16 parts – 30 minutes each, produced 2003

Rights: Educational

This series explore works of fiction, prose, and poetry within their historical, social, and cultural contexts.

1. Native Voices - Native Americans had established a rich and highly developed tradition of oral literature long before the writings of the European colonists. This program introduces Native American oral traditions through the work of three contemporary authors: Leslie Marmon

Silko (Laguna Pueblo), Simon Ortiz (Acoma Pueblo), and Luci Tapahonso (Navajo).

2. Exploring Borderlands - Chicana writer Gloria Anzaldúa tells us that the border is "una herida abierta [an open wound] where... the lifeblood of two worlds is merging to form a third country - a border culture." This program explores the literature of the Chicano borderlands and its beginnings in the literature of Spanish colonization.

3. Utopian Promise - When British colonists landed in the Americas, they created communities that they hoped would serve as a "light onto the nations." This program compares the answers of two important groups, the Puritans and Quakers, and exposes the lasting influence they had upon American identity.

4. Spirit of Nationalism - The Enlightenment brought new ideals and a new notion of selfhood to the American colonies. This program begins with "the self-made man" in Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, and then turns to the development of this concept in the writings of Romanticist Ralph Waldo Emerson.

5. Masculine Heroes - In 1898, Frederick Jackson Turner declared the frontier as the defining feature of American culture. This program turns to three key writers of the early national period - James Fenimore Cooper, John Rollin Ridge, and Walt Whitman.

6. Gothic Undercurrents - What was haunting the American nation in the 1850s? The three writers treated in this program - Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, and Emily Dickinson - use poetry and prose to explore the dark side of nineteenth-century America.

7. Slavery and Freedom - How has slavery shaped the American literary imagination and American identity? This program turns to the classic slave narratives of Harriet Jacobs and Frederick Douglass, as well as the fiction of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

8. Regional Realism - Mark Twain's novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* remains a classic of American literature. This program compares Twain's depiction of Southern vernacular culture to that of Charles Chestnutt and Kate Chopin and, in doing so, introduces the hallmarks of American Realism.

9. Social Realism - This program presents the authors of the American Gilded Age, such as Edith Wharton, and juxtaposes them with social realists like Anzia Yezierska. These writers expose the double world that made up turn-of-the-century New York: that of the elite and that of the poorest of the poor.

10. Rhythms in Poetry - Amidst the chaos following World War I, Ezra Pound urged poets to "Make it new!" This program explores the modernist lyrics of two of these poets: William Carlos Williams and Langston Hughes. What is modernism? How did these poets start a revolution that continues until this day?

11. Modernist Portraits - Jazz filled the air and wailed against the night. Writers such as Hemingway, Stein, and Fitzgerald forged a new style: one which silhouetted the geometry of language, crisp in its own cleanness.

12. Migrant Struggle - Americans have often defined themselves through their relationship to the land. This program traces the social fiction of three key American voices: John Steinbeck, Carlos Bulosan, and Helena María Viramontes.

13. Southern Renaissance - This program uncovers the revisioning of Southern myths during the modernist era by writers William Faulkner and Zora Neale Hurston.

14. Becoming Visible - This program guides the viewer through the works and contexts of ethnic writers from 1945-1965. Starting with the works of Ralph Waldo Ellison, Philip Roth, and N. Scott Momaday, we explore the way writers from the margins took over the center of American culture.

15. Poetry of Liberation - The artists of the 1960s wanted an art that was relevant. They wanted an art that not only spoke about justice, but also helped create it. This program explores the innovations made in American poetry in the 1960s by Allen Ginsberg, Amiri Baraka, and Adrienne Rich.

16. Search for Identity - Contemporary prose writers began creating a new American Tradition comprised of many strands, many voices, and many myths about the past. This program explores the search for identity by three American writers: Maxine Hong Kingston, Sandra Cisneros, and Leslie Feinberg.

AMERICAN CINEMA

10 one-hour and 3 half-hour programs, produced 1995

Rights: educational

Produced in 1995 for the Annenberg CPB Collection by the New York Center for Visual History in association with KCET/Los Angeles and the BBC, this is an instructional video series on U.S. film history for college and high school classrooms and adult learners. Using clips from more than 300 of the greatest movies ever made, this series explores film history and American culture through the eyes of over 150 Hollywood insiders, including Clint Eastwood, Steven Spielberg, and Michael Eisner. In-depth treatments present film as a powerful economic force, potent twentieth-century art form, and viable career option.

1. The Hollywood Style - In the classical Hollywood film, the story is primary. Filmmakers rely on style - structure, narrative, and visual elements - to effectively tell their story. Martin Scorsese and Sydney Pollack are among the premier directors who discuss how the classical Hollywood style, evolving and yet enduring over time, informs their work.

2. The Studio System - This program surveys Hollywood's industrial past during the era of contract players and directors, studio police forces,

and colorful movie moguls. It also looks at the filmmaking environment of today with studio heads Michael Eisner, Howard Koch, and others. Paramount Pictures, one of the oldest and most successful of the Hollywood studios, serves as a case study.

3. The Star - Greta Garbo, Cary Grant, Dustin Hoffman — these, among many others, are names synonymous with Hollywood. Early on, Hollywood saw that recognizable talent could minimize the financial risks of film production. Critics, film scholars, and studio publicists view the stars from many angles: as marketing tools, cultural icons, and products of the industry. Joan Crawford headlines as a case study of the cultural phenomenon of stardom.

4. The Western - The Western is an American myth that has been translated by other cultures and reinterpreted time and again, but never dies. With clips and critical commentary on westerns from John Ford's Stagecoach through the work of Arthur Penn, Sam Peckinpah, and Clint Eastwood, this program traces the aesthetic evolution of the genre, as well as its sociological importance.

5. Romantic Comedy - Breezy and silly to witty and intelligent, romantic comedies have been with us since the 1930s. But the surface humor has often just barely masked issues of gender and sexuality. This program looks back on screwball comedies including *It Happened One Night* and *His Girl Friday*. Directors James Brooks and Nora Ephron present interpretations of the genre that reveal the underlying social and psychological messages.

6. The Combat Film - Beginning with World War II combat films produced under directives from the federal government, this program examines the role of the combat film in filling a social and political need. Critics and directors describe the evolution of these films, the rise of the Vietnam film, and the influence of the newsreel documentaries and TV news on the genre.

7. Film Noir - These cynical and pessimistic films from the 1930s and '40s touched a nerve in

Americans. Historians link the genre's overriding paranoia to Cold War-related angst over the nuclear threat and the Hollywood blacklist. In addition, a cinematographer demonstrates the creation of noir lighting, which gave films their peculiar look and emphasized the themes of corruption and urban decay.

8. Film in the Television Age - Television first arrived in American homes just as the Hollywood studio system was collapsing. As the new medium took hold, so did a new era of motion picture entertainment. Top directors, actors, and film scholars trace the influence of each medium on the other - from the live and fresh dramas of the Golden Age of Television, and the growth of Hollywood spectacles, to the megalithic entertainment industry of today.

9. The Film School Generation - Maverick filmmakers of the 1960s and '70s, including Brian DePalma, Martin Scorsese, and Steven Spielberg, capitalized on new technology and borrowed from classical Hollywood and French New Wave as they reinvented the American film. The financial and cultural forces that contributed to their success and commercial clout are explored.

10. The Edge of Hollywood - While many of the old rules are still in force, independent filmmakers today often add their dissenting voices to the forum. This program looks at some alternative visions from new talents including Spike Lee, Joel and Ethan Coen, Jim Jarmusch, and Quentin Tarantino. With limited budgets, they are challenging the stylistic status quo of the Hollywood film.

11. Film Language - "Film Language" illustrates basic terms such as tracking shots and zooms and provides a primer on editing technique.

12. Writing and Thinking About Film - "Writing and Thinking About Film" provides a formal and cultural analysis of a classical film sequence. It serves as a critical how-to guide for those new to film critique.

13. Classical Hollywood Today - "Classical Hollywood Today" offers interviews with contemporary directors, European filmmakers, scholars, and critics, as well as studio-era veterans who probe Hollywood's influence on both American and world culture.



DIPLOMACY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

AFGHAN SPRING

27 minutes, produced 2003

Rights: Broadcast, Excerpting and Educational

Released May 2003, this DOS-produced short documentary is the follow-on to "Rebuilding Afghanistan" which was released Fall 2002. "Afghan Spring" illustrates the efforts of the international community to improve the lives of the citizens of Afghanistan through reconstruction and humanitarian aid projects. It highlights improvements made in the areas of infrastructure, the rebuilding of the Ring Road, agriculture, the economy, health care, and education. Unlike the first film, "Afghan Spring" was largely filmed outside of Kabul, in the provinces.

AVOIDING ARMAGEDDON

4 parts – 2 hours each, produced 2003

Rights: Educational

1. Silent Killers: Poisons and Plagues – Looks at biological and chemical weapons. Viewers are not

only given the historical context surrounding these weapons, but also provides accounts of victims who lived through exposure to biological or chemical weapons.

2. Nuclear Nightmares: Losing Control – This episode looks at the threat of hostile nations and stateless terrorists – unafraid to unleash the deadly force of nuclear weapons. In full detail, this segment shows that today's world is a more dangerous place than it was during the Cold War: countries such as North Korea build the bomb, and nuclear neighbors India and Pakistan, adversaries, feel empowered by it and contemplate using it.

3. The New Face of Terror: Upping the Ante – Traces the roots of terrorism, and viewers hear from some of the world's experts and frontline commanders in the war on terrorism, including CIA Director George Tenet.

4. Confronting Terrorism: Turning the Tide - focuses on what can be done to reduce terrorism's "deadly grip". It looks at homeland security in the U.S. and the need to keep a vigilance on those countries that harbor terrorism. It also looks at what happens when a nation fails to do this. Afghanistan is used as a case study. After years of wars and the Taliban, will Afghanistan get the support that they need? The program travels with Afghan refugees returning to rebuild villages and visits women opening schools and businesses.

BEHIND THE HATRED

3 parts – 52 minutes each, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

This series goes to the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, tracing the conflict's history -- from the first Israeli settlers who emigrated to Palestine to the peace initiative recently proposed by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah -- this three-hour program goes behind the rhetoric and examines the roots of this ancient conflict. **BEHIND THE**

HATRED, was co-produced with BBC News, New York Times Television, and NBC News.

Interviews with key American, Israeli and Arab players provide viewers with historical and biographical context for understanding the genesis of today's current crisis. Among those providing their insights are: former President Jimmy Carter; Dennis Ross, former Presidential Envoy to the Middle East; Prince Hassan of Jordan; Ehud Barak, former Prime Minister of Israel; Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Authority; Samuel R. Berger, former National Security Adviser; James Baker, former Secretary of State; Warren Christopher, former Secretary of State; and others.

1. Roots of Conflict - How do two peoples come to have a claim for the same land? Why did the first settlers immediately clash with the Arab population? This episode examines these issues and also looks at how the British, in the First World War, promised Palestine to both Jews and Arabs, and then passed the question of settlement to the newly formed United Nations.

2. Mortal Enemies - Through comparative biographies of Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, this episode examines the current battle between Israeli troops and Palestinian gunmen through the lens of the two men's antagonism. Why have their people, eight million Palestinians and six million Israelis, turned to these men as their leaders? Interviews with close comrades-in-arms, as well as enemies of both Yasser Arafat and Ariel Sharon, paint a vivid picture of these two extraordinary figures.

3. The Quest for Peace - From the Oslo Accords in 1993, to the Camp David accord in 2000, to the recently proposed peace plan put forth by the Saudis, two themes provide the glue for this hour: the obstacles to peace -- land issues, refugees, and Jerusalem, among others -- and the hatred and violence that have been stumbling blocks to finding a peaceful solution.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES: THE REAL SADDAM

60 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

This documentary presents the coming of age of Iraq's oppressive leader. Saddam Hussein was born in 1937 on the Tigris River with no running water, no electricity, and no hope for the future. The product of dirt-poor uneducated peasants, Saddam Hussein grew up during a period of radical upheavals in Iraq and around the world. Saddam was raised in a mud hut by his mother and a brutal stepfather who beat him, regularly called him "son of a whore", and taught him to steal sheep and chickens. Saddam also learned early on to trust only his extended family and their tribal values, a philosophy that still colors his worldview. This documentary offers a rarely seen side of Saddam Hussein. He's a Stalin buff, yet a sentimental fellow who cries easily. The program also documents how Saddam learned to acquire, keep, and use the power he so brutally wields.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES: UNDERSTANDING IRAQ

60 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Broadcast rights in Philippines, Educational

This documentary examines Iraq's tumultuous history. Veteran network correspondent Forrest Sawyer uses his unique perspective throughout this program to unravel the cutthroat politics that have shaped Saddam Hussein and the tribal rivalries of Iraq's Kurds and Sunni Shi'ia Muslims. During the Persian Gulf crisis, Sawyer spent eight months in the Middle East reporting from Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, and Jordan. This documentary also explores the United States tortured relationship with Iraq. In the 1980's, when Iraq was an "enemy of our enemy," Iran, the U.S. became an ally of Saddam's. This program documents how the U.S. government approved the sale of anthrax to Iraq. The documentary also grapples with the question of what might happen to Iraq if Saddam is forced out of office.

BEIRUT TO BOSNIA: MUSLIMS AND THE WEST

3 parts – 52 minutes each, produced 2000

Rights: Educational (staff use)

This documentary explores why so many have come to hate the West. Robert Fisk, the London Independent correspondent for the Middle East and Balkans, provides his interpretation of Muslim unrest as ideology, religion, history, and geography come into conflict.

1. **The Martyr's Smile** - documents the guerrilla war of the Hezbollah and Islamic Jihad movements, beginning with the destruction of the American Marine barracks in the early 1980's.
2. **The Road to Palestine** - examines the displacement of Palestinians by Zionist immigrants and Jewish refugees, depicting the plight of refugees on both sides of the religious, historical, and ideological divide.
3. **To the Ends of the Earth** - investigates the Muslims in Egypt and in Bosnia, who share a common feeling of betrayal by the West.

CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER: THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN TERRORISM

54 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Worldwide broadcast, educational

An encyclopedic examination of modern terrorism, beginning with its roots, its historical evolution to the present, unveiling the organizational structure of terrorist groups today. The program investigates the global war against terrorism, revealing the inner workings of intelligence and government agencies. It examines various deterrence mechanisms, border and immigration safeguards, monetary controls, and the measures that can be undertaken to curtail terrorist groups and heal the wounds that have ripped our world apart.

FIRE AND WATER

56 minutes, produced 1995

Rights: Educational, broadcast rights Philippines, Cambodia

This is the story of Dr. Hussain Shahrastani, once Saddam Hussein's Chief Nuclear Scientist but now one of his foremost dissidents, and his remarkable family. While Dr. Shahrastani served eleven years of a life sentence in an Iraqi Prison for refusing to build Saddam a nuclear bomb, his Canadian wife Bernie Holtom stood by his side and raised their children. During the Gulf War he and his family escaped to freedom, and they now run an organization that monitors the ongoing human rights abuses in Iraq.

FRONTLINE: INSIDE THE TERRORIST NETWORK

55 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

This documentary explores the factors that motivated those men who carried out the attacks on America on September 11. It traces their movements across four continents, follows clues they left behind, and links their direct connection to bin Laden's terror network. How could these conspirators have plotted for years and gone basically undetected? Former New York Times Washington Bureau Chief, Hedrick Smith, connects the dots through interviews with their friends, teachers, classmates, and acquaintances. In a documentary/dramatic fashion we experience their final hours, and their final minutes. Hedrick Smith's closing words capture the underlying tone of this documentary: "The enduring shock of September 11 is that we did not understand the world we live in . . . understand that young men with bright futures would burn with such hatred, that they would die to destroy us. They succeeded by commitment and cunning, we failed of complacency and poor imagination. They caught us by surprise because we did not dream that this could happen here. Part of what lies buried

beneath the ashes at Ground Zero are America's delusions."

FRONTLINE: LOOKING FOR ANSWERS

60 minutes, 2001

Rights: Educational

Investigates the roots of the Islamic terrorist network and the anti-American hatred that feeds it, and traces how the trajectories of bin Laden and al-Zawahiri met in the mountains of Afghanistan. The roots of the hatred are not found in Afghanistan but in the lands of two crucial U.S. allies in the Islamic world - Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Although this documentary was produced in 2001, the background material and assessment by government and congressional officials of intelligence failings are valid today.

FRONTLINE: TRAIL OF A TERRORIST

55 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational, broadcast Pakistan

On Dec. 14, 1999, a 32-year-old Algerian named Ahmed Ressay was detained at the U.S./Canadian border when an alert customs agent became suspicious of Ressay's hesitant answers to her questions. When the trunk of his car was opened, agents discovered a powerful bomb and a plot for a millennium attack on America. Ressay said nothing at his trial but, facing 130 years in prison, decided to testify against an accomplice. His chilling testimony reveals his motives, his methods, and his connection to an Algerian terrorist group that had already carried out bombings in Europe. Ressay described his training at the Osama bin Laden camps in Afghanistan, where he became skilled in urban warfare, sabotage, and covert operations.

FRONTLINE WORLD: STORIES FROM A SMALL PLANET (January 2003)

52 minutes, produced 2003

Rights: Educational

1. Nigeria, the Road North - Documents what the Miss World riots in Nigeria reveal about a country divided along religious lines. FRONTLINE/World reporter and producer, Alexis Bloom, and co-producer, Cassandra Herrman, land in Nigeria just as the Miss World contest gets under way. A riot breaks out, hundreds die, and the beauty contestants flee. In the aftermath, the plight of Amina Lawal, a woman sentenced under Sharia Law to be stoned to death for adultery, is highlighted.

2. North Korea, Suspicious Minds - Traveling in North Korea as tourists, BBC reporter Ben Anderson and cinematographer Wills Daws peek past the sights planned for them on their guided tour and develop surprising rapport with their ideologically pure official minders.

3. Iceland: the Future of Sound - A hunt to find some of the most innovative pop music on the planet.

THE ISLAMIC WAVE

50 minutes, produced 2003

Rights: Educational (staff use)

This program surveys the sociopolitical landscape of Islamic hotspots in the Middle East, Pakistan, Indonesia, Sudan, and elsewhere. Features commentary by Musharraf, Qazi Hussain Ahmad, Dr. Hasan al-Turabi, and other key figures. The documentary provides background on Islam and considers the use of violence by Muslim extremists to attain their goals.

LIBERIA: AMERICA'S STEPCHILD

90 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

The Liberian story begins in the early 1820s, when the Washington, D.C.-based American Colonization Society endeavored to send free Blacks to Africa. The society's purpose was twofold: to reduce the possibility that free Blacks might induce slaves to revolt against their oppressors, and to spread Christianity and "civilization" to the "Black Continent." *Liberia: America's Stepchild* retells the early story of Liberia -- of its early struggles with disease; of the eradication of slavery on its own shores; of conflicts between warring indigenous tribes; of its evolution as Africa's first independent republic; and of the nurturing of its international diplomatic relations, particularly with the United States.

One hundred fifty years later, Liberians were divided into two distinct groups: the often privileged American descendants, known as Americo-Liberians, and the indigenous population. It was a division that would lead to political unrest and, ultimately, sow the seeds of war.

THE LIVING MARTYR: INSIDE THE HEZBOLLAH

53 minutes, produced 2001

Rights: Educational

For militant followers of Islam, the highest honor is to be dubbed "the living martyr," one who has committed himself to dying in a suicide attack against the organization's enemies. Why do boys embrace this ideal? How do mothers and sisters feel? This documentary interviews Lebanon's Hezbollah resistance fighters and their families as well as footage of suicide mission preparation. If one is trying to understand the political situation in the Middle East and beyond, Films for the Humanities strongly endorses this program.

A PATRIOT'S PATH TO DEMOCRACY

20 minutes, produced 2003

Rights: Educational, worldwide broadcast

Confronting Fidel Castro on his home territory, Oswaldo Paya lead a campaign throughout Cuba that called for open elections, freedom of speech, freedom for political prisoners, and free enterprise. When former president Jimmy Carter visited Cuba in 2002, he endorsed Proyecto Varela to the Cuban people on Cuban national television, thereby elevating Oswaldo Paya's mission to further heights. This was the first time that most Cubans had even heard of the project. This infuriated Castro. He took immediate action against Oswaldo Paya's project.

This documentary, produced for the National Democratic Institute's Averell Harriman Democracy Awards, sensitively tells the story of a contemporary dissident (a lone remnant of the Cold War) whose courage and deeds stand as a model to freedom seeking and freedom loving people everywhere.

REBUILDING AFGHANISTAN

18 minutes, produced 2003

Languages: English, Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese

Rights: Worldwide broadcast and educational

Seven short TV features woven together, showing U.S. led efforts to reconstruct Afghanistan's agricultural, educational, transportation, media, and health sectors, as well as to enfranchise women.

SEARCHING FOR THE ROOTS OF 9/11, THOMAS FRIEDMAN

50 minutes, produced 2003

Rights: Educational

Thomas L. Friedman, three-time Pulitzer Prize-winning New York Times columnist, tries to answer two of the most puzzling questions to come out of 9/11: What drove young, middle-class

Muslim men to give up their lives to murder almost 3,000 people? And - perhaps more important - why does their violent act elicit so much support from millions of ordinary Muslims throughout the world? He searches out the answers in the Middle East where the contradictory feelings of so many Muslims are laid bare: admiration for America's freedom and standard of living, combined with anger for what they see as arrogant behavior in that part of the world.

Friedman travels to Indonesia and Qatar where Muslim students bristle at the notion of increased U.S. support for Israeli violence against Palestinians, and yet they express their eagerness to enroll in American universities. Friedman, who has 25 years experience reporting on the Muslim world, appears on Al Jazeera television debating a radical Palestinian. (His jocular manner can be a model for surviving those "confrontational moments" in the public affairs business.) He then takes viewers on a grim walk through the streets of the very same Cairo neighborhood that produced Mohammad Atta - the leader of the September 11 attacks.

Friedman then turns to a different path - to one where change is afoot. In the tiny Arab nation of Bahrain where a free, parliamentary election is underway - complete with women candidates - he meets the editors of an independent newspaper that's free from government censorship. Friedman's investigative work reveals that there is a true and undeniable yearning for freedom in the Muslim world. He then raises the question: Could it be that the most profound effects of 9/11 will be felt - not in America - but in the Middle East, where the shock waves released since those two towers went down have jump started an urgent conversation about reconciling Islam with democracy?

TRADING WOMEN

60 minutes, produced 2002

Rights: Educational

TRADING WOMEN investigates the trade of minority girls and women from the hill tribes of Burma, Laos, and China, into the Thai sex industry. Filmed on location in China, Thailand, and Burma, TRADING WOMEN follows the trade of women in all its complexity - entering the worlds of brothel owners, trafficked girls, voluntary sex-workers, corrupt police and anxious politicians. The film also explores the international community's response to this issue.

Noted documentarian, David Feingold, takes the audience behind the tourist tales and stereotyped news coverage.

TRADING WOMEN examines the choices that hill tribe women make, and how these choices are constrained by the economic and political conditions in which they find themselves. The documentary explores how politics in Burma determine the supply of women in the sex industry in Thailand. TRADING WOMEN conveys that this is not a simple issue with simple answers.

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